APPENDIX G

Plant Species Lists

Table 4-13 Special-status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Biological Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Habitat Description	Specific Habitat Present/ Absent	Species Presence/ Absence [1]	Rationale
Amorpha californica var. *napensis*	Napa false indigo	CNPS 1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland and chaparral. 120-2,000 m (394-6,562 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Limited broadleaved upland forest (Coast Live Oak Woodland) present in project BSA.
Aster lentus	Suisun Marsh aster	CNPS 1B.2	Marshes and swamps (brackish and freshwater) 0-3 m (1-10 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Wetland habitat present within project BSA.
Astragalus tener var. *tener*	Alkali milk-vetch	CNPS 1B.2	Alkali playa, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. 1-170 m (3-558 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland and very small amount of Alkali Grassland present within project BSA.
Atriplex cordulata	Heartscale	CNPS 1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows, valley and foothill grassland. 1-375 m (1-1230 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland present within project BSA; very small amount of Alkali Grassland present.
Atriplex joaquiniana	San Joaquin spearscale	CNPS 1B.2	Chenopod scrub, alkali meadow, valley and foothill grassland. 1-250 m (3-820 ft)	Present	Absent	Very low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland present within project BSA; very small amount of Alkali Grassland present.
Balsamorhiza macrolepis var. *macrolepis*	Big-scale balsamroot	CNPS 1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. 35-1,000 m (115-3,281 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland present within project BSA.
Blepharizonia plumosa	Big tarplant	CNPS 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. 15-455 m (49-1,493 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland present within project BSA.

Table 4-13 Special-status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Biological Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Habitat Description	Specific Habitat Present/ Absent	Species Presence/ Absence [1]	Rationale
Brodiaea californica var. *leptandra*	Narrow-anthered California brodiaea	CNPS 1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. 110-915 m (361-3,002 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Broadleaved upland forest (Coast Live Oak Woodland) present in project BSA. No chaparral or coniferous forest present in projec area.
Calochortus pulchellus	Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern	CNPS 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. 200-800 m (656-2,625 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Coast Live Oak-Willow Riparian Forest and California Annual Grassland habitats present within project BSA.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *congdonii*	Congdon's tarplant	CNPS 1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland. 1-230 m (3-755 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland present within project BSA.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *parryi*	Pappose tarplant	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal prairie, meadows, seeps coastal salt marsh, valley, and foothill grassland (often alkali). 2-420 m (7-1,378 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland present within the project BSA. Limited Alkali Grassland present within project BSA.
Dirca occidentalis	Western leather-wood	CNPS 1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, north coast conifer forest, riparian forest, and riparian woodland. 30-550 m (98-1,804 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Limited broadleaved upland forest (Coast Live Oak Woodland) and Coast Live Oak-Willow Riparian Forest present within project BSA.
Downingia pusilla	Dwarf downingia	CNPS 2.2	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. 1-485 m (3-1,591 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland and wetlands present within project BSA.

Table 4-13 Special-status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Biological Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Habitat Description	Specific Habitat Present/ Absent	Species Presence/ Absence [1]	Rationale
Erigeron angustatus	Narrow-leaved daisy	CNPS 1B.2	Chaparral, rock outcrops. 75-1,060 m (246-3,478 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. No chaparral present within project BSA. Rock outcrops present on some parcels.
Erigeron biolettii	Streamside daisy	CNPS 3.0	Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, and north coast coniferous forest. 30–1,100 m (98-3,609 ft)	Present	Absent (but present adjacen to BSA)	Low to moderate probability of occurrence. Found adjacent to project BSA. Limited amount of broadleaved upland forest (Coast Live Oak Woodland) present within project BSA.
Eriogonum truncatum	Mt. Diablo buckwheat	CNPS 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. 100-600 m (328-1,968 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland present within project BSA.
Fritillaria liliacea	Fragrant fritillary	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. 3-410 m (10-1,345 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland present within project BSA.
Fritillaria pluriflora	Adobe-lily	CNPS 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, foothill grassland; often serpentine. 55-820 m (180-2,690 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland present within project BSA. Serpentine soils are not present within the project BSA.
Helianthella castanea	Diablo helianthella	CNPS 1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. 25-1,150 m (82-3,773 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland and Coast Live Oak woodland present within project BSA.
Holocarpha macradenia	Santa Cruz tarplant	FT, SE, CNPS 1B.1	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland (often clay, sandy). 10-220 m (33-722 ft)	Present	Inferred Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Extirpated from the Mare Island quadrangle. California Annual Grassland present within project BSA.

Table 4-13 Special-status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Biological Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Habitat Description	Specific Habitat Present/ Absent	Species Presence/ Absence [1]	Rationale
Juglans hindsii	Northern California black walnut	CNPS 1B.1	Riparian forest, riparian woodland. 0-395 m (0-1,296 ft)	Present	Absent	Very low probability of occurrence. Coast Live Oak-Willow Riparian Forest present within project BSA. Few non-introduced stands exist.
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	FE, CNPS 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, cismontane woodland. 1-455 m(3-1, 460 ft)	Present	Inferred Present	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland and wetlands present within BSA. Known record from the Suscol Ridge, about 4 miles south of Napa, and near the western end of the BSA.
Lathyrus jepsonii var. *jepsonii*	Delta tule pea	CNPS 1B.2	Freshwater and brackish marshes. 0 m (0 ft)	Present	Absent	Very low probability of occurrence. Wetlands present within project BSA.
Legenere limosa	Legenere	CNPS 1B.1	Vernal pools. 1-880 m (3-2,887 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Limited wetland habitat present within project BSA.
Leptosiphon jepsonii	Jepson's leptosiphon	CNPS 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland (usually volcanic). 100-500 m (328-1,640 ft) Chaparral.	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Limited cismontane woodland present within project BSA; volcanic substrate present.
Lessingia hololeuca	Woolly-headed lessingia	CNPS 3.0	Broadleaved upland forest, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland (clay, serpentinite). 15-305 m (49-1,001 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland and limited broadleaved upland forest (Coast Live Oak Woodland) present within project BSA.
Lilaeopsis masonii	Mason's lilaeopsis	CNPS 1B.1	Riparian scrub, freshwater and brackish marshes. 0-10 m (0-33 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Wetlands present within project BSA.

Table 4-13 Special-status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Biological Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Habitat Description	Specific Habitat Present/ Absent	Species Presence/ Absence [1]	Rationale
Micropus amphibolus	Mt. Diablo cottonweed	CNPS 3.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland (rocky). 45 – 825 m (148-2,702 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Limited broadleaved upland forest (Coast Live Oak Woodland), and California Annual Grassland present in the project BSA.
Monardella villosa ssp. *globosa*	Robust monardella	CNPS 1B.2	Broadleaf upland forest (openings), chaparral (openings) cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. 100-915 m (328-3,002 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland and broadleaved upland forest (Coast Live Oak Woodland) present within project BSA.
Navarretia leucocephala ssp. *bakeri*	Baker's navarretia	CNPS 1B.1	Cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools/mesic. 5-1,740 m (16-5,709-ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. California Annual Grassland and wetlands present within project BSA.
Polygonum marinense	Marin knotweed	CNPS 3.1	Marshes and swamps. 0-10 m (0-33 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Wetlands present within project BSA.
Rhynchospora californica	California beaked-rush	CNPS 1B.1	Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (freshwater). 45-1,000 m (148-3,218 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Wetlands present within project BSA.
Senecio aphanactis	Rayless ragwort	CNPS 2.2	Coastal scrub, cismontane woodland. 20-575 m (66-1,886 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Limited cismontane woodland present in the project BSA.

Table 4-13 Special-status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Biological Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Habitat Description	Specific Habitat Present/ Absent	Species Presence/ Absence [1]	Rationale
Trifolium amoenum	Showy Indian clover	FE, CNPS 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland; sometimes serpentine soil. 5-415 m (16-1,362 ft)	Present	Inferred Absent	Inferred Absent. California Annual Grassland present within BSA. Serpentine soils are not present within the BSA. Sonoma county population extirpated (USFWS 2007). Known from only one extant occurrence in Marin County (CNDDB 2007).
Trifolium depauperatum var. *hydrophilum*	Saline clover	CNPS 1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (mesic, alkaline), vernal pools. 0-300 m (0-984 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Wetlands (alkaline) present within project BSA.
Viburnum ellipticum	Oval-leaved viburnum	CNPS 2.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. 215-1,400 m (705-4,593 ft)	Present	Absent	Low probability of occurrence. Cismontane woodland (Coast Live Oak Woodland) present within project area.

[1] Note: not all parcels have been surveyed due to access restrictions; rare plants could occur on parcels not surveyed in 2006-2007.

* Federal and State Status:
FE = Federal endangered

FT = Federal threatened

FC = Federal candidate

SE = State endangered
ST = State threatened

California Native Plant Society Designations:
1B = Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2 = Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
3 = Plants for which more information is needed – a review list.
4 = Plants of limited distribution – a watch list.

California Native Plant Society Rank Threat Extensions:
.1 = Seriously endangered in California.
.2 = Fairly endangered in California.
.3 = Not very endangered in California.
? = Represents uncertainty regarding the rank threat..

APPENDIX H

Animal Species Lists

Table 4-14 Special-status Animal Species with Potential to Occur within the Project BSA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*		Habitat Requirements	Specific Habitat Present/ Absent	Species Presence/ Absence	Rationale
		USFWS	State (CDFG)				
Reptiles							
Actinemys (Clemmys, Emys) marmorata marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	--	(SSC)	Slack or slow water with low gradient; dense vegetation for hatchlings.	Present	Inferred Present	May occur. Project BSA contains suitable habitat and is within current known range.
Actinemys (Clemmys, Emys) marmorata pallida	southwestern pond turtle	--	(SSC)	Slack or slow water with low gradient; dense vegetation for hatchlings.	Present	Inferred Present	May occur. Project BSA contains suitable habitat and is within current known range.
Birds							
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk (Nesting)	--	(SSC)	Forages, roosts, and shelters in dense stands of live oak, riparian deciduous or other forest habitats near water, also utilizes urban habitats for nesting and foraging.	Present	Inferred Present	May occur. Pre-construction nest surveys will be conducted for this species within the project BSA. Potential nesting habitat within the project footprint will be removed during the non-nesting season.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle (Nesting and Wintering)	--	(SSC, fully protected)	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, desert habitats are the preferred foraging grounds. Nests on cliffs of all heights and in large trees in open areas.	Present	Present	Known to occur. Observed in the project BSA during field studies. Pre-construction nest surveys will be conducted for this species within the project BSA. Potential nesting habitat within the project footprint will be removed during the non-nesting season.

Table 4-14 Special-status Animal Species with Potential to Occur within the Project BSA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*		Habitat Requirements	Specific Habitat Present/ Absent	Species Presence/ Absence	Rationale
		USFWS	State (CDFG)				
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk (Nesting	--	ST	Grassland, riparian, oak savannah in Central Valley, juniper-sage flats are used for foraging and nesting. Often nest peripherally to riparian systems of the valley as well as utilizing lone trees or groves of trees in agricultural fields.	Present	Inferred Present	May occur. Pre-construction nest surveys will be conducted for this species within the project BSA. Potential nesting habitat within the project footprint will be removed during the non-nesting season.
Circus cyaneus	northern harrier (Nesting)	--	(SSC)	Annual grassland, native grassland, wetland, moist meadow. low woody, or herbaceous vegetation used for nesting and hunting.	Present	Inferred Present	May occur. Pre-construction nest surveys will be conducted for this species within the project BSA. Potential nesting habitat within the project footprint will be removed during the non-nesting season.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed (=black shouldered) kite (Nesting)	--	(fully protected)	Open groves, river valleys, marshes, grassy areas. Nests are usually located near an open foraging area.	Present	Present	Known to occur. Observed in the project BSA during field studies.

Table 4-14 Special-status Animal Species with Potential to Occur within the Project BSA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*		Habitat Requirements	Specific Habitat Present/ Absent	Species Presence/ Absence	Rationale
		USFWS	State (CDFG)				
Asio flammeus	short-eared owl (Nesting)	--	(SSC)	Annual and perennial grassland, prairies, dunes, meadows, irrigated lands, freshwater and saline emergent wetlands. Nests on dry ground in open grassland habitats that is concealed by vegetation.	Present	Inferred Present	May occur. Pre-construction nest surveys will be conducted for this species within the project BSA. Potential nesting habitat within the project footprint will be removed during the non-nesting season.
Athene cunicularia hypugaea	western burrowing owl (Burrow sites and Wintering Observation)	--	(SSC)	Found in open grasslands, prairie, farm, and airfields. Both natural and artificial burrows provide protection, shelter, and nests for burrowing owls.	Present	Present	Known to occur. Observed in the project BSA during field studies. Pre-construction nest surveys will be conducted for this species within the project BSA. Potential nesting habitat within the project footprint will be removed during the non-nesting season.
Chaetura vauxi	Vaux's swift (Nesting)	--	(SSC)	Forages in open sky over woodlands, lakes and rivers. Hollow trees are its favored nesting and roosting sites (chimneys are used on occasion).	Present	Inferred Present	May occur. Pre-construction nest surveys will be conducted for this species within the project BSA. Potential nesting habitat within the project footprint will be removed during the non-nesting season.

Table 4-14 Special-status Animal Species with Potential to Occur within the Project BSA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*		Habitat Requirements	Specific Habitat Present/ Absent	Species Presence/ Absence	Rationale
		USFWS	State (CDFG)				
Amphispiza belli belli	Bell's sage sparrow	--	(SSC)	Chaparral and coastal scrub; semi-open habitats with shrubs 1-2 m (3-7 ft) high. Nests are found within or under shrubs. Nest shrub is generally higher than average height of surrounding vegetation.	Present	Inferred Present	May occur. Pre-construction nest surveys will be conducted for this species within the project BSA. Potential nesting habitat within the project footprint will be removed during the non-nesting season.
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike (Nesting)	--	(SSC)	Utilizes semi-open country with posts, wires, trees, and scrub for foraging and breeding. builds nests on stable branches in densely foliaged shrubs or trees, usually well-concealed.	Present	Present	Known to occur. Observed in the project BSA during field studies. Pre-construction nest surveys will be conducted for this species within the project BSA. Potential nesting habitat within the project footprint will be removed during the non-nesting season.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird (Nesting Colony)	--	(SSC)	Forage in open grasslands and wetland habitats. They nest in freshwater marshes dominated by cattails or bulrushes and some colonies have been found in willows, blackberries thistles, and nettles.	Present	Inferred Present	May occur. Pre-construction nest surveys will be conducted for this species within the project BSA. Potential nesting habitat within the project footprint will be removed during the non-nesting season.

Table 4-14 Special-status Animal Species with Potential to Occur within the Project BSA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*		Habitat Requirements	Specific Habitat Present/ Absence	Species Presence/ Absence	Rationale
		USFWS	State (CDFG)				
Mammals							
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	--	(SSC)	Inhabits rocky, outcrop areas where they commonly roost in rock crevices, caves, and mine tunnels but they also roost in the attics of houses, under the eaves of barns, behind signs, in hollow trees.	Present	Inferred Present	May occur. Project BSA contains suitable habitat and is within known current range. Preconstruction roost site surveys will be conducted for this species within the project BSA.
Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendii townsendii	Pacific western big-eared bat	--	(SSC)	Occurs in a variety of habitats, from desert shrub to deciduous and coniferous forests at a wide range of elevations. Also occurs in abandoned mines and both unoccupied and actively used old buildings. It is probable that hollow cavities in large trees or snags may constitute an important undocumented resource for maternity colonies of this species.	Present	Inferred Present	May occur. Project BSA contains suitable habitat and is within known current range. Preconstruction roost site surveys will be conducted for this species within the project BSA.

Table 4-14 Special-status Animal Species with Potential to Occur within the Project BSA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*		Habitat Requirements	Specific Habitat Present/ Absent	Species Presence/ Absence	Rationale
		USFWS	State (CDFG)				

Notes:

* Federal and State Status

FE Federal endangered
FPE Federal proposed endangered
FT Federal threatened
FPT Federal proposed threatened
FC Federal candidate
X Federal critical habitat is designated
FD Federal Delisted - species will be monitored for 5 years.
FP Federal vacated by a court order Not currently in effect. Being reviewed by the Service.

SE State endangered
SSC State species of concern
ST State threatened

* California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Status Codes:

1B Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2 Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
3 Plants for which more information is needed – a review list.
4 Plants of limited distribution – a watch list.

* CNPS Rank Threat Extensions:

.1 Seriously endangered in California.
.2 Fairly endangered in California.
.3 Not very endangered in California.
? Represents uncertainty regarding the rank threat.

Sources:

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2006. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. Online edition, v7-06c. California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA. September 14, 2006. http://cnps.web.aplus.net/cgi-bin/inv/inventory.cgi

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). 2006. RareFind 2.0, Version 3.5. (September 2006 update). Sacramento, CA: California Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento, CA.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Branch. September 14, 2006. Official Species List for the Cuttings Wharf and Cordelia USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle maps. Species data from the areas represented on these quadrangle maps and the surrounding Sonoma, Napa, Mt. George, Fairfield North, Fairfield South, Sears Point, Petaluma Point, Mare Island, Benicia, and Vine Hill topographic quadrangle maps. Information obtained September 14, 2006. http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/spp_list.htm

Note: CNPS List 4 species are not included in this table.

APPENDIX I

Biological Assessment
Transmittal Letter to USFWS

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
111 GRAND AVENUE
P.O. BOX 23660
OAKLAND, CA 94623-0660
PHONE (510) 622-8729
FAX (510) 286-5600
TTY (800) 735-2929

Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!

July 31, 2007

Ms. Susan Moore
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
2800 Cottage Way, – W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

04-SOL-12 KP 0.0/R4.2 (PM 0.0/R2.6)
04-NAP-12 KP 0.0/5.3 (PM 0.0/0.3.3)
04-NAP-29 KP 6.7/8.9 (PM 4.2/5.5)
EA 264100 and 287900

Attn: Ryan Olah

Subject: SR 12 Jameson Canyon Road Widening and SR12/SR29 Interchange Improvement Projects, Napa and Solano County, California

Dear Mr. Olah:

Caltrans is initiating formal consultation for the Jameson Canyon Road Widening and Interchange Improvement Project as the NEPA lead agency under the provisions of the *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Federal Highway Administration and the California Department of Transportation Concerning the State of California's Participation in the Surface Transportation Project Delivery Pilot Program*, which became effective on July 1, 2007. The MOU was signed pursuant to Section 6005 of the 2005 Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) which allows the Secretary of Transportation to assign, and the State of California to assume, responsibility for FHWA's responsibilities under NEPA as well as consultation and coordination responsibilities under other Federal environmental laws. As this project is covered by the Pilot Program MOU, FHWA has assigned and Caltrans has assumed FHWA responsibility for environmental review, consultation, and coordination on this project. Please direct all future correspondence on this project to Caltrans.

We have enclosed the following reports and other information for your review and your files:

- Biological Assessment
- Maps depicting project footprint and potentially effected habitat
- A copy of the design plans, including plan and profile views
- Copies of protocol level surveys for listed species

If you or your staff have any questions or would like to discuss this matter further, please feel free call me at (510) 622-8729 or Chris States at (510) 286-7185.

Sincerely,

SIGNED FOR

JEFFREY G. JENSEN
Office Chief
Biological Sciences and Permits

Appendix J

Minimization and Mitigation Summary

Project Features and Minimization Measures

Circulation

SR-12 / North Kelly Road

- Northbound Approach of North Kelly Road: Convert the northbound right turn lane on North Kelly Road to a shared through-right lane, and widen the north leg of the intersection to provide a second northbound receiving lane (with a 100 meter merge).
- Westbound Approach of SR-12: Add a westbound right turn lane approximately 180 to 200 meters in length with a 50 meter taper.

SR-29 / SR-12 Interchange (Tight Diamond Alternative)

- Widen the SR-12 overcrossing to accommodate a second westbound left turn lane (westbound SR-12 to southbound SR-29 on-ramp) and widen the southbound on-ramp to accommodate two lanes and merging.

Visual/Aesthetics

Landscape Unit 1: Jameson Canyon

- Provide Oak tree mitigation planting/revegetation in project ROW throughout project corridor. (VM-2)
- Use architectural design measures for MSE grade-separation walls. (VM-3)
- Provide Oak tree mitigation planting/ revegetation in project ROW; concentrated planting of oak and other native vegetation adjoining turnouts. (VM-2b)
- Use architectural design measures for turn-out cut-slope retaining walls (VM-4)
- Provide replacement planting and architectural design measures for retaining wall. (VM-5b)
- Utilize context-sensitive cut-slope retaining wall design measures to be developed in coordination with local jurisdictions. (VM-6)

Landscape Unit 2: Napa River Floodplain to Kelly Road

- Relocate entry gateway as part of the project right-of-way acquisition process. (VM-7)
- Provide Oak tree mitigation planting/ revegetation in project ROW; concentrated planting of oak and other native vegetation adjoining turnouts. (VM-2 and VM-2b)
- Provide replacement and mitigation tree screening in the project ROW in the front of the affected residence. (VM-8)

Landscape Unit 3: SR 29 Corridor

- Revegetate SRs 29/12 Interchange with Oak and other native species on both interior and exterior interchange embankments to create a landscape buffer between the interchange structure and surrounding land uses, to enhance the gateway image of the interchange, and to enhance vividness and intactness within the interchange. (VM-9)
- Utilize architectural and landscape design enhancement of SR 12/29 Interchange. (VM-10)

All Landscape Units

- Use architectural design treatment of center median barriers to decrease visual mass, reflectivity, and color contrast. (VM-1)
- Provide replacement planting within proposed new project ROW. (VM-5a)
- Limit all construction lighting to within the area of work and avoid light trespass through directional lighting, shielding, and other measures as needed. (VM-12)

***Construction-Related Measures*:**

- Clean and grub only within excavation and embankment slope limits as identified during project design.
- Protect existing vegetation outside of cleaning and grubbing limits from the contractor's operations, equipment and material storage.
- Do not store unsightly material and equipment within the foreground of the highway. Where such siting is unavoidable, material and equipment shall be visually screened.
- Use visually opaque screening for construction, staging, and storage areas whereever they will be exposed to public view for extended periods of time.
- Revegetate all areas disturbed by construction, staging and storage following completion construction.
- Place fill stockpiles, if required, outside of the visual foreground of SR 12.

Water Quality

Construction Site BMPs

- Utilize temporary silt fence, stockpile cover, stabilized construction entrance/exit and temporary soil stabilizers, and other measures in combination to prevent and minimize soil erosion and sediment discharges during construction.

Permanent Design Pollution Prevention BMPs

- Utilize erosion control netting in combination with hydroseeding as source controls. The biodegradable netting is effective in providing good initial mechanical protection while seed applied during the hydroseeding operation germinates and establishes itself. Other forms of source control such as tacked straw may also be used when applicable.
- Use Sediment controls such as biodegradable fiber rolls to retain sediments and to help control runoff from disturbed slope areas.
- Use outlet protection and velocity dissipation devices placed at the downstream end of culverts and channels.

Permanent Treatment BMPs

- Incorporate biofiltration swales where drainage ditches are being proposed and biofiltration strips where side slopes are 4(H):1(V) or flatter and a minimum width (in direction of flow) of 3.6 m (12 ft) can be obtained within State right of way without impacts on environmentally sensitive areas.
- Review the feasibility of a possible infiltration/detention basin at the interchange during design.

Noise

Construction Noise

- Avoid construction activities during nighttime and weekends, when possible.
- Consider constructing noise barriers as first items of work, where feasible.
- Use stockpiled dirt as earth berms, where feasible.
- Erect temporary noise barriers, if necessary.
- Keep noisy equipment and haul roads away from sensitive receptors, where feasible.
- Keep the community informed of upcoming especially noisy construction activities and establish a field office to handle noise complaints.

Biology

Natural Communities

- Modify design to avoid sensitive habitat including coast live oak and coast live oak – willow riparian habitat and reduce the impact below the level of significance.
- Designate any sensitive habitats observed within the temporary work area as an environmentally sensitive area (ESA), and use orange construction fencing and placement of signs to prohibit intrusion into the ESAs.

- Show the location of all ESAs on project construction drawings and monitoring the ESAs during construction.

- ***Wetlands and Waters***
- Conduct wetland assessments in parcels for which access was not previously obtained in order to refine the delineation, and reduce the potential amount of impact. Additional wetland delineations will be conducted by Caltrans prior to project construction as part of the USACE jurisdictional determination.
- To the maximum extent practicable, avoid wetlands and other waters of the U. S. in the temporary work area. Designate all wetlands and waters within the temporary work area as an ESA and protect them with appropriate fencing and signage. Show all ESAs on the final construction drawings.
- Perform all work in accordance with a SWPPP. Implement BMPs—including the use of silt fences, sandbags, biofiltration systems, and other means as appropriate—to prevent erosion into onsite or offsite waters of the U. S. including wetlands.
- Restore the topography and grade to pre-construction conditions in wetland and other waters areas that are temporarily affected. Replant or reseed these areas, following all grading and earthwork, with the appropriate plant species, if determined necessary, or monitor following construction to ensure that vegetation comparable to the pre-existing condition has naturally regenerated.
- Tally unavoidable wetland and other waters losses estimated to occur, once additional wetland investigations are performed or that occur during construction, and incorporate into project permits and compensatory mitigation documents and requirements as appropriate.

Plant Species

Native Trees Including Oaks

- Modify design of the proposed project to avoid native oak and riparian tree species and reduce the impact below the level of significance.
- Designate any individual native oak woodland or riparian trees greater than 4 inches diameter at breast height observed within the temporary work area as an ESA and protect with orange construction ESA fencing and signage.
- Show the location of all ESAs on project construction drawings and monitor the ESAs during construction.
- Address permanent impacts to native oak woodland and riparian trees on an acreage basis as part of the oak woodland and riparian habitat mitigation effort rather than replacing individual trees on a stem basis.

Landscaping

- Replant landscaping tree species onsite following construction. A separate landscaping plan will be prepared for the installation of landscaping species within the project BSA.
- Alternatively, make up for the loss of landscaping tree species by adding the total number of landscaping trees to be affected to the total number of trees to be planted in the oak woodland and riparian habitat mitigation areas, and selecting an appropriate native species as a substitute.

Special Status Plant Species

- If special-status plant species are identified during preconstruction surveys:
- Modify design to avoid the species and reduce the impact below the level of significance.
- Designate any special status plant populations observed within the permanent impact area or temporary work area as an ESA, and delimit the ESA with orange construction fencing and signage.
- Show the location of all ESAs on project construction drawings and monitor them during construction.

Animal Species

Foothill Yellow-Legged Frogs

- Conduct pre-construction surveys for Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog (FYLF) in or near the suitable creek and riparian habitat.
- Relocate any FYLF that are encountered during project activities.
- Obtain letter of authorization from CDFG to relocate any FYLF.

Northwestern and Southwestern Pond Turtle (Clemmys marmorata)

- Conduct pre-construction surveys for western pond turtles prior to the start of any construction activities for the proposed project.
- Obtain a letter of authorization from CDFG to relocate Northwestern ans Southwestern Pond Turtles or other State Species of Concern associated with this project.

Birds

- Adhere to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), which recommends that unavoidable nesting habitat for Cooper's hawk, loggerhead shrike, and other protected bird species be removed in the non-nesting season between *October 1 and February 15*.
- Allow no one to destroy or dislodge any bald or golden eagle nest without a permit.
- Stop construction-related work—if a golden eagle nest is found and avoidance is not possible, or if any Threatened or Endangered species nest is found—and consult with USFWS before proceeding.
- Conduct pre-construction nesting surveys to identify and remove nearby bird nests or to prevent nesting, as necessary. Take additional reasonable measures to avoid and minimize unnecessary disruptions to the normal behavior patterns of protected bird species that include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, and sheltering.
- Conduct shrub and tree trimming and/or removal activities, to the extent practicable, from September through January, outside the nesting season (generally between February 1 and August 31).
- Retain a qualified wildlife biologist, familiar with the species and habitats in the BSA, to conduct preconstruction surveys for nesting birds within suitable nesting habitat in the BSA, if shrub and tree removal is scheduled to occur during the nesting season. The nesting bird surveys should be conducted within one week before initiation of construction activities within those habitats. If no active nests are detected during surveys, construction may proceed.
- Allow construction activities begun prior to the breeding season to continue until there is a determination that an active migratory bird nest is subject to abandonment because of the construction activities.
- Establish a no-disturbance buffer around migratory bird nests—if construction activities are scheduled to occur during the breeding season, and if surveys indicate that migratory bird nests would be directly affected by construction activities—to avoid disturbance or destruction of the nest until after the breeding season or after a wildlife biologist determines that the young have fledged (usually late-June to August).
- Inspect culverts prior to the nesting season and dislodge or destroy any inactive nests. Install bird exclusion netting to prevent birds (especially cliff swallows) from building new nests inside the culverts.

- Establish a minimum 300 m (984 ft) buffer zone from the periphery of great blue heron colonies in which no human activity takes place during the courtship and nesting seasons (February through August). Monitor and observe this buffer zone for disturbance. Stop construction activities if the rookery is likely to abandon nesting.
- Avoid all non-essential construction activities (e.g., equipment storage, meetings) in the vicinity of nest sites immediately adjacent to the BSA. Allow construction activities to proceed if the biological monitor has verified that the individual is not likely to abandon the nest during construction. Replant vegetation to minimize impacts on potential nesting habitat (trees) within the BSA.

Bats

- Conduct pre-construction surveys—no more than fourteen days prior to tree removal and project construction to avoid loss of individuals or active roost sites—to determine if bat roosts occur within the project footprint.
- Remove or restrict access to potential special-status bat roost sites.
- Identify appropriate protection measures, which may include non-disturbance buffers to protect roost sites, exclusion from roost sites, or removal of unoccupied roost sites, if roost sites are determined to be present within the project area and avoidance is not possible, thereby minimizing impacts to these species. Roost removal or relocation of a state species of concern associated with this project will require a letter of authorization from the CDFG Region 3 Office.
- Take additional reasonable measures to avoid and minimize unnecessary disruptions to the normal behavior patterns, which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, and sheltering, of special-status bats.

Threatened and Endangered Plants

- If a preconstruction survey finds these species in the project Biological Study Area:
- Make minor design modifications to avoid impacts to the species;
- Designate any federally-listed plants and/or populations observed within the temporary work area as an ESA with orange construction fencing and placement of signage to avoid the ESA;
- Show the location of all ESAs on project construction drawings and monitor them during construction.
- Implement reasonable and prudent measures to minimize and avoid take of listed species for permanent impacts to suitable habitat or individual plants.

Vernal Pool

- Modify design to avoid the species and reduce the impact below the level of significance.
- Avoid all construction activities in the temporary work area with federally-listed, large branchiopod habitat to the maximum extent practicable. Designate any identified federally-listed, large branchiopod habitat within the temporary work area as an ESA and protect them with appropriate fencing and signage. Show all ESAs on the final construction drawings.
- Perform all work in accordance with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) and use silt fences, sandbags, detention basins, and other means as appropriate to prevent erosion into any identified federally-listed, large branchiopod habitat.
- Restore the topography and grade to pre-construction conditions in vernal pool areas that are temporarily affected. Replant or reseed these areas, following all grading and earthwork, with the appropriate plant species, if determined necessary, or monitor following construction, to determine that vegetation comparable to the pre-existing condition has naturally regenerated.
- Tally unavoidable vernal pool losses during construction and incorporate into project permits and compensatory mitigation documents and requirements as appropriate.

California Red-Legged Frogs (CRLF)

- Restrict work in ephemeral drainages and seasonal wetlands until the summer and/or early autumn months (June 15 through October 15).
- Install ESA fencing and implement storm water BMPs to avoid project-related impacts to CRLF habitat.
- Conduct pre-construction surveys for CRLF prior to the start of any construction activities in or near suitable habitat.
- Stop construction activities, if CRLF are observed during pre-construction surveys, until the CRLF are relocated by a permitted biologist.
- Utilize avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impact on creeks and riparian areas. Restore temporarily disturbed areas.

Invasive Plants

- Conduct pre-construction surveys within the project area for invasive species of highest concern and depict the pre-construction weed surveys on maps.

- Do not allow disposal of soil and plant materials from any areas that support CDFA List A or Cal-IPC List 1 invasive species into natural habitats such as coast live oak woodland, coast live oak-willow riparian forest, or within or directly adjacent to wetlands or other waters.
- Cerify erosion control species as "weed free" to reduce the chances of introducing a new invasive species to the project BSA, or spreading an existing invasive species into unoccupied areas. Use only non-invasive native and/or non-native species for erosion control or landscaping.
- Pressure wash or steam clean all construction equipment prior to initial entry to the project limits if CDFA List A plants are identified during future surveys, or another invasive habitat threat is identified (e.g., such as the sudden oak death fungal pathogen).
- Implement other measures as required by CDFA or other agencies to prevent the spread of pathogens or invasive plants.

Compensatory Mitigation

Biology

Natural Communities

- Loss of individual oak and riparian trees:
- Prepare an Oak Woodland and Riparian Habitat Mitigation Plan that details coast live oak woodland and coast live oak, willow riparian habitat restoration activities, and includes details on native oak woodland and riparian tree species planting. These plans will be submitted to the resource agencies for their review before restoration activities are initiated. In addition to planting details such as the species planted and planting densities, the restoration plan will include information on performance criteria, monitoring, annual reporting, and remedial actions, should monitoring determine that the success criteria have not been achieved.

Wetlands and Waters

- Create on-site roadside ditch wetland or other waters prior to project completion and complete prior to the beginning of the wet season (typically October 31st) to minimize the potential for onsite or offsite erosion into other wetland features,.
- Require the contractor to use best management practices (BMPs) and prepare and implement the SWPPP during construction to ensure that sedimentation into adjacent wetlands and other waters does not occur and affect adjacent resources. Monitor erosion control measures during construction and remedy if found insufficient.
- Create wetland habitat as compensation for permanent impacts. This may be accomplished through habitat creation at either an on- or off-site location or through restoration, preservation, or a combination of these two approaches.
- Create wetland and other waters habitat through steps outlined in a Conceptual Wetland Restoration Plan that will be prepared and submitted in support of obtaining the project permits, agreements, waivers, or approvals from the USACE, CDFG, and RWQCB.
- Use a mitigation ratio ranging from between 1:1 to 3:1 (mitigation to impact) on an acreage basis, either on-site or off-site, for the creation of wetland resources. The exact mitigation ratio (acreage basis) will be dependent on the type and habitat quality of the wetlands and other waters impacted, the quantity and location of affected wetlands resources, the location of the proposed creation, and the outcome of agency discussions.
- Prepare a Conceptual Wetland and Other Waters Creation Plan that follows guidelines established by the USACE. The Plan would include discussions of the

annual reporting requirement, a monitoring plan, and remedial measures, should monitoring determine that success criteria are not being achieved. The Caltrans District 4 Office of Biological Sciences and Permits will plan and implement the on-site mitigation, in conjunction with the Caltrans District 4 Office of Landscape Architecture.

- Accomplish compensatory mitigation by purchasing mitigation credits at a wetland mitigation bank that serves Solano and Napa Counties. Currently, there is only one USFWS approved active mitigation bank that services Solano and Napa Counties—the Elsie Gridley Multi-Species Conservation Bank. However, other banks nearby the project vicinity are pending or proposed and it is possible a suitable bank would be active at the time the mitigation credits are required. Additional mitigation opportunities may be available with the Solano Land Trust south of the project in Lynch Canyon.

Special Status Plant Species

- If special-status plant species are encountered during the preconstruction surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be developed and implemented in coordination with the appropriate resource agencies. If the project cannot be redesigned to completely avoid or minimize the impact to the species, significant impacts to the plant population will be mitigated through:
- Develop and implement a Rare Plant Relocation Plan, which would describe relocation to an agency-approved suitable location.
- Preserve an existing population of the species at a ratio of at least 1:1 (a ratio of species habitat affected to species habitat preserved) or higher, as determined appropriate based on the quality of the habitat and species impacted and the quality of the preserved habitat.
- Coordinate and consult with USFWS and CDFG for a determination of the likelihood of adverse effects and development of appropriate mitigation.
- Restorate areas of temporary disturbance to the pre-existing grade and reseed with a site-specific mix of native vegetation if determined appropriate; or salvage the topsoil within the plant population, store it, and reinstall the topsoil following construction.

Bats

- Any bat roost that is identified during pre-construction surveys will be restricted or removed, and any special-status bat that is encountered during project related activities would be relocated to minimize impacts to special-status bat species. If any roost sites are removed or restricted, or if special-status bat species are relocated or otherwise affected by project activities, the appropriate compensatory mitigation will be developed and implemented, and would include the construction and placement of bat boxes or other suitable roost structures.

Vernal Pool Animal Species

- To mitigate the potential permanent impacts of the proposed project on listed branchiopods, Caltrans would purchase vernal pool preservation credits. This vernal pool preservation and creation would constitute adequate compensation for adverse effects to branchiopod species. This compensation would include:
- Purchase of mitigation credits at an existing bank or banks, or
- Purchase and preservation of a parcel with suitable habitat submitted to the USFWS for approval, or
- A combination of these two approaches.

California Red-Legged Frogs

- Propose compensatory mitigation for temporary impacts to combined aquatic habitat at 1.1:1. At this ratio, offsite mitigation at 0.1:1 would require 0.26 ha (0.65 ac), for the Tight Diamond Alternative and 0.25 ha (0.61 ac) for the Single-Point Alternative. An additional 2.64 ha (6.51 ac) or 2.49 ha (6.15 ac) will be restored onsite at the ratio of 1:1 for temporary impacts to CRLF combined aquatic habitat. Temporary disturbance to CRLF upland dispersal habitat will be mitigated through restoration of on-site habitats.
- Purchase a combined total habitat of at least 57.87 ha (147.50 ac) to mitigate the potential permanent impacts of the proposed project to CRLF. This total would include 52.47 ha (129.65 ac) of upland habitat credits and 5.14 ha (12.70 ac) of wetland construction and/or wetland preservation credits. This upland preservation and wetland preservation and creation would constitute adequate compensation for adverse effects to CRLF. This compensation would include:
    - Purchase of mitigation credits at an existing bank or banks, or
    - Purchase and preservation of a parcel with suitable habitat submitted to the USFWS for approval, or
    - A combination of these two approaches.

Caltrans has considered purchasing and conserving land as compensatory mitigation that may support CRLF. Additional mitigation opportunities may be available with the Solano Land Trust south of the project in Lynch Canyon, or through established or future mitigation banks.

APPENDIX K

USFWS
Section 7 Biological Opinion
Incidental Take Statement

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, California 95825-1846

IN REPLY REFER TO:
81420-2008-F-0827

JAN 31 2008

Mr. James Richards
Attn: Christopher States
California Department Transportation
P.O. Box 23660
Oakland, California 94623-0660

Subject: Biological Opinion for the State Route 12/State Route 29 Interchange Improvement and State Route 12 Jameson Canyon Road Widening Projects, Solano and Napa Counties, California (Caltrans EA 04-287900 and 04-264100) on the Threatened California Red-legged Frog

Dear Mr. Richards:

This is in response to your July 31, 2007, request for formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on the proposed State Route 12/State Route 29 Interchange Improvement and State Route 12 Jameson Canyon Road Widening Projects, Solano and Napa Counties, California. Your request was received in this office on August 31, 2007, and included the request for formal consultation on the threatened California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*). This document represents the Service's biological opinion on the effects of the proposed action on this listed species. This document has been prepared in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 1531 *et seq.*)(Act).

Protocol level surveys have not been completed in the action area due to scheduling issues and access problems for the endangered showy Indian clover (*Trifolium amoenum*), endangered Contra Costa goldfields (*Lasthenia conjugans*), endangered Conservancy fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta conservatio*), endangered vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardii*), and the threatened vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*). Suitable habitat is located within the action area for all of these listed species and there are records of them from the vicinity of the project. At this time, based on the preliminary and incomplete information provided to the Service, we concur that the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect these five listed species. At a meeting with the Service on November 5, 2007, and in a letter and electronic mail message to the Service dated January 31, 2008, Caltrans stated that they will complete protocol level surveys within the action area for all of these listed species prior to

groundbreaking and reinitiate consultation pursuant to section 7 if any or all of these taxa are found, with the understanding that the presence of any or all of these plants or animals could lead to additional conservation measures that will be determined in conjunction with the Service, project delays, project redesign, or other significant effects on the Jameson Canyon project.

This biological opinion is based on: (1) an August 2007 Biological Assessment; (2) additional project information provided by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) on November 5, 2007; (3) a December 7, 2007 meeting between the Service, the Solano Transportation Authority, Napa County Transportation and Planning Agency, and Gray-Bowen; (4) December 13, 2007, letter from Caltrans regarding the phasing of the compensation for the proposed project; (5) a letter from Caltrans to the Service regarding the draft biological opinion that was dated December 245, 2007, that was received on December 31, 2007; (6) a meeting between Caltrans, the Service, and Terry Bowen and Bill Gray of Gray-Bowen on January 7, 2008; (7) a telephone discussion between the Service and Caltrans on January 28, 2008; (8) a telephone discussion between the Service and Caltrans on January 30, 2008; (9) a letter from Caltrans that was dated January 31, 2008, and was received by us on January 31, 2008, that statedthey are willing to accept the biological opinion; (10) a January 31, 2008, electronic mail message from Caltrans to the Service that requested issuance of the draft biological opinion; (11) miscellaneous correspondence and electronic mail concerning the proposed action between the Service and Caltrans, Solano Transportation Authority, Napa County Transportation and Planning Agency, and Gray-Bowen; and (12) other information available to the Service.

Consultation History

August 31, 2007 — The Service received a letter dated July 31, 2007, from Caltrans requesting formal consultation for the proposed State Route 12/State Route 29 Interchange Improvement and State Route 12 Jameson Canyon Road Widening Projects, Solano and Napa Counties, California. The request was accompanied by a Biological Assessment dated August 2007. In the Biological Assessment, Caltrans determined that the proposed project would have no effect on the endangered Contra Costa goldfields and the endangered showy Indian clover, is not likely to adversely affect the endangered Conservancy fairy shrimp and the endangered vernal pool tadpole shrimp and, may adversely affect the threatened vernal pool fairy shrimp and the threatened California red-legged frog.

September 27, 2007 — The Service sent Caltrans a request for additional information to adequately review the determination of the effects of the project on listed species (Service File: 1-1-07-I-1688). The letter included concerns associated with the Caltrans approach given that they did not have access to much of the proposed action area in order to submit an adequate biological assessment of the affects on listed species.

November 5, 2007 The Service met with Caltrans, Solano Transportation Authority, Napa County Transportation and Planning Agency, and Gray-Bowen to discuss the proposed project. It was agreed that they will complete protocol level surveys within the action area for Contra Costa goldfields, showy indian clover, Conservancy fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp in the action area prior to groundbreaking and reinitiate consultation pursuant to section 7 if any or all of these taxa are found, with the understanding that the presence of any or all of these plants or animals could lead to additional conservation measures that will be determined in conjunction with the Service, project delays, project redesign, or other significant effects on the Jameson Canyon project. Caltrans also provide their written response to the September 27, 2007 request for additional information. In their response, Caltrans initiated formal consultation on the vernal pool tadpole shrimp but did not provide a revised assessment of the effects to this endangered species.

November 21, 2007 The Service visited the action area to review remaining project issues with Caltrans. The Service was given the Supplemental Response to Comments for the Completion of Consultation for the State Route 12/State Route 29 Interchange Improvement and State Route 12 Jameson Canyon Road Widening Projects from Caltrans. The supplemental response letter was dated November 19, 2007.

December 3, 2007 The Service received a revised project description from Caltrans via an electronic mail message.

December 7, 2007 The Service met with the Solano Transportation Authority, Napa County Transportation and Planning Agency, and Gray-Bowen to discuss local issues.

December 14, 2007 The Service received a letter from Caltrans dated December 13, 2007, via an electronic mail message phasing of compensation for the two proposed projects.

December 14, 2007 The Service sent a draft of the biological opinion for the proposed project to Caltrans, Solano Transportation Authority, Napa County Transportation and Planning Agency, and Gray-Bowen (Service File: 81420-2008-F-0530).

December 31, 2007 The Service received a letter from Caltrans regarding the draft biological opinion dated December 24, 2007.

APPENDIX L

Farmland Correspondence
with
California Department of Conservation
and
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Copy for file

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
111 GRAND AVENUE
P. O. BOX 23660
OAKLAND, CA 94623-0660
PHONE (510) 286-5231
FAX (510) 286-5600
TTY 711

Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!

January 15, 2008

Mr. Dennis J. O'Bryant, Program Manager
California Department of Conservation
c/o Division of Land Resource Management
801 K Street, MS 18-01
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Notification of the State Route 12 Jameson Canyon Road Widening and State Routes 29/12 Interchange Project

Dear Mr. O'Bryant:

This is in response to your letter, dated September 27, 2007, to us, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), by way of the State Clearinghouse. In accordance with Government Code Section 51291 (b), this letter serves as notification of the possible acquisition of Williamson Act contracted land for the proposed State Route 12 Jameson Canyon Road Widening and State Routes 29/12 Interchange Project in Solano and Napa Counties. The purpose and need of this project is to reduce future traffic congestion by increasing capacity of the facility from two lanes to four lanes and by converting the intersection of State Routes 29 and 12 to an interchange. The eastern terminus of the proposed project is at Red Top Road near the I-680/I-80/SR-12 junctions in Solano County. The western terminus is the junction of SR 29 and SR 12/ Airport Boulevard in Napa County. The enclosed exhibits, Figure 1 and Figure 2, show the project location and surrounding land uses respectively. For a detailed project description please refer to Attachment A of this letter.

The proposed project will require partial acquisition of sixty-six parcels along the roadway (Figure 3). These partial acquisitions are in the form of narrow parcel strips and would total approximately 81 acres. Ten of the parcels identified for potential partial acquisition, are classified under the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA, 7 USC 4201-4209; and its regulations, 7 CFR Ch. VI Part 658) as prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide or local importance. They are large parcels of land comprising of 355.09 total acres. At this time, Caltrans proposes to acquire approximately 25 acres of these lands to be converted into permanent transportation use. Additionally, five other parcels identified for acquisition are under Williamson Act contracts (Table 2). These parcels amount to 404.85 acres and Caltrans proposes to acquire 34.28 acres to be converted into permanent transportation use.

Although, design refinements may further reduce the project footprint, impacts to Williamson Act contract lands cannot be completely avoided because of the scale of needed improvements on the Jameson Canyon Road and the SRs 29/12 intersection area. Based on this consideration, Caltrans has determined that use of other non-contract land is not reasonably foreseeable for the proposed public improvement.

Due to the small size of the proposed acquisitions, production on all FPPA and Williamson Act parcels will not be significantly affected. Furthermore, each right-of-way acquisition for this project is on the periphery of the agricultural properties; therefore, no significant acreage of farmland will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns. Also, the project will not significantly reduce the demand for farm support services or affect the current land use along Jameson Canyon Road. Hence, no mitigation for farmland is proposed for the project at this time. The project design is taking steps to accommodate the need of landowners for ingress and egress to their properties, both during construction and long-term.

Moreover, Caltrans is currently preparing a Final Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration/Environmental Assessment for the project at which time Table 2.1.3.3 contents will be reconciled with its respective paragraph as recommended.

Table 1:

Potentially Affected Farmland Parcels

Assessor's Parcel No.	County	Prime Farmland	Farmland Statewide	Farmland Local mp.	Unique Farmland	Grazing Lands	**Utility Easement (acres)	**Right of Way (acres)	Parcel Size
057140015	Napa	X	X	X			1.60	1.27	69
057140014	Napa	X		X			1.60	0.31	6.79
005714002	Napa	X		X			0.5	0.10	2
057140013	Napa	X		X			0.15	0.61	6.4
057080012	Napa/Sol	X		X	X	X	2.28	6.0	22.45
057080020	Napa	X			X		0.67	2.6	7.4
057080021	Napa	X			X		0.69	4.2	23.4
057070013	Napa	X		X			0.32	2.5	40.28
057070012	Napa		X	X			0	1.02	39.65
057020057	Napa	X	X	X			3.27	6.07	206.72
Subtotal							**11.08**	**24.68**	**355.09**

Table 2:
Williamson Act Impacts Under the State Route 12 Jameson Canyon Road Widening and State Routes 29/12 Interchange Project
(in acres)

County	Contract Number	Parcel Number	Proposed Utility Easement	Proposed Right of Way Acquisition	Parcel Size
Napa	#33082	#057080025	2.75	2.17	335.97
Napa	#44985	#057080026	0.91	0.25	155.7
Solano	#1032	#148230050	0.95	0.32	61.37
Solano	#215	#148230080	1.00	1.43	142.50
Solano	#1087	#148260050	0.95	5.43	45.28
Solano	#1045	#148230010	0.65		UNK
Total			**7.22**	**9.60**	**404.85**

Source: Solano and Napa County Department of Resource Management, Solano and Napa County Tax Assessor's Office November 6 and November 8, 2007.

Caltrans requests your review of this notification and provide comments. If you have questions or comments on this notification, please contact Howell Chan of my staff at (510) 286-5623, howell_chan@dot.ca.gov, or me at (510) 286-5231, melanie_brent@dot.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

MELANIE BRENT

Melanie Brent

Office Chief
Office of Environmental Analysis

Enclosures: Project Location Map
Attachment A: Project Description
Existing Land Use Map
Project Mapping with Highlighted Parcels Numbers

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
111 GRAND AVENUE
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OAKLAND, CA 94623-0660
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FAX (510) 286-6374
TTY (800) 735-2929

Flex your power!
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December 28, 2007

Nap/Sol 12
04-264100
RouteSR-12
Jameson CanyonWidening Project

Mr. Walter Cheechov
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1170 N Lincoln Street
Dixon, CA 95620

Attn: Mr. Cheechov

Subject: Request for Review Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (Form AD-1006).

Dear Mr. Cheechov:

In accordance to the Farmland Protection Policy Act, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), requests your review of the attached Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (Form AD-1006) for the Jameson Canyon Road Widening Project.

The proposed project has two components—the SR 12 highway and the SRs 29/12 intersection. The SR 12 highway component begins at the intersection of Kelly Road and SR 12 in Napa County and ends at the intersection of Red Top Road and SR 12 (just 0.2 miles from the junction with I-80 and less than 1 mile from the junction with I-80 and I-680) in Solano County for a total length of approximately 9.1 km (5.7 miles). The SRs 29/12-intersection component begins on SR 29 just south of SR 221 and ends near Kelly Road South, and on SR 12 from Airport Boulevard to the intersection with Kelly Road. Thus, the SRs 29/12 intersection and the SR 12/Red Top Road intersection are rational end points (project limits) for the proposed transportation improvements and for the review of environmental impacts. The attached maps delineate the general location and the limits of the proposed project. For detailed project description please refer to Attachment A of this package.

The proposed project will require the acquisition of additional right of way to accommodate the road widening. These would be partial "sliver" takes along the roadway.

If we have not been contacted by your office within 60 calendar days, we will assume you have no comments or concerns regarding the proposed acquisition.

Should you have any questions or need additional information please contact Howell Chan, Senior Environmental Planner, at (510) 286-5623 or Monica Pereira, of my staff, at (510) 286-5487.

Sincerely,

HOWELL CHAN
Senior Environmental Planner
Office of Environmental Analysis

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
111 GRAND AVENUE
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OAKLAND, CA 94623-0660
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TTY (800) 735-2929

Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!

December 28, 2007

Nap/Sol 12
04-264100
RouteSR-12
Jameson Canyon Widening Project

Mr. Philip Blake
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1303 Jefferson St. 500B
Napa, CA 94559

Attn: Mr. Blake

Subject: Request for Review Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (Form AD-1006).

Dear Mr. Blake:

In accordance to the Farmland Protection Policy Act, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), requests your review of the attached Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (Form AD-1006) for the Jameson Canyon Road Widening Project.

The proposed project has two components—the SR 12 highway and the SRs 29/12 intersection. The SR 12 highway component begins at the intersection of Kelly Road and SR 12 in Napa County and ends at the intersection of Red Top Road and SR 12 (just 0.2 miles from the junction with I-80 and less than 1 mile from the junction with I-80 and I-680) in Solano County for a total length of approximately 9.1 km (5.7 miles). The SRs 29/12 intersection component begins on SR 29 just south of SR 221 and ends near Kelly Road South, and on SR 12 from Airport Boulevard to the intersection with Kelly Road. Thus, the SRs 29/12 intersection and the SR 12/Red Top Road intersection are rational end points (project limits) for the proposed transportation improvements and for the review of environmental impacts. The attached maps delineate the general location and the limits of the proposed project. For detailed project description please refer to Attachment A of this package.

The proposed project will require the acquisition of additional right of way to accommodate the road widening. These would be partial "sliver" takes along the roadway.

If we have not been contacted by your office within 60 calendar days, we will assume you have no comments or concerns regarding the proposed acquisition.

Should you have any questions or need additional information please contact Howell Chan, Senior Environmental Planner, at (510) 286-5623 or Monica Pereira, of my staff, at (510) 286-5487.

Sincerely,

HOWELL CHAN
Senior Environmental Planner
Office of Environmental Analysis

Enclosures

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

FROM NRCS (SOLANO)

PART I *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*		Date Of Land Evaluation Request 1/8/08	
Name Of Project Jameson Canyon Road Widening		Federal Agency Involved Caltrans for FHWA	
Proposed Land Use Four Lane Highway		County And State Napa/Solano/CA	
PART II *(To be completed by NRCS)*		Date Request Received By NRCS 1/9/08	
Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? *(If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this form).*	Yes ☒ No ☐	Acres Irrigated 170,000	Average Farm Size 391
Major Crop(s) PASTURE, WHEAT, HAY	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 233,000 % 40	Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: NOT AVAILABLE %	
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used CA STORIE	Name Of Local Site Assessment System NONE	Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS 1/15/08	

PART III *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Alternative Site Rating			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	17.7	20.2	34.9	28.5
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly				
C. Total Acres In Site	17.7	20.2	34.9	28.5
PART IV *(To be completed by NRCS)* Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				8.8
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland				0
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted				.000038
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				0
PART V *(To be completed by NRCS)* Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted *(Scale of 0 to 100 Points)*		0	0	0 77.0

PART VI *(To be completed by Federal Agency)* Site Assessment Criteria *(These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b)*	Maximum Points				
1. Area In Nonurban Use					
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use					
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed					
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government					
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area					
6. Distance To Urban Support Services					
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average					
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland					
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services					
10. On-Farm Investments					
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services					
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use					
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	0	0	0	0
PART VII *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*					
Relative Value Of Farmland *(From Part V)*	100		0	0	0
Total Site Assessment *(From Part VI above or a local site assessment)*	160	0	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS *(Total of above 2 lines)*	260	0	0	0	0

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? Yes ☐ No ☐

Reason For Selection: Seven project alternatives have been considered for this project, including a "No Project". There are two final alternatives: Tight Diamond (preferred alternative) and Single Point. These alternatives differ in design, and are discussed in Attachment A of this form.

Site A= SR29/12 Interchange Tight Diamond Alternative (Napa County).

Site B= SR 29/12 Interchange Single Point Alternative (Napa County).

Site C= SR 12 Widening Napa.

Site D= SR 12 Widening Solano. only

(See Instructions on reverse side)

Form AD-1006 (10-83)

This form was electronically produced by National Production Services Staff

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I *(To be completed by Federal Agency)Jameson Canyon Road Widending*	Date Of Land Evaluation Request1/08/08
Name of Project Jameson Canyon Road Widening	Federal Agency InvolvedCaltrans for FHWA
Proposed Land Use Four lane highway	County and StateSolano, CA
PART II *(To be completed by NRCS)*	Date Request Received By NRCS

Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? *(If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)*	YES ☒	NO ☐	Acres Irrigated 170,000 / Average Farm Size 391 acres

Major Crop(s) Pasture, wheat and hay	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 233,000 % 40	Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: NA %
Name of Land Evaluation System Used Storie Index	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System None	Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS 01/15/08

PART III *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Alternative Site Rating			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	17.7	20.2	34.9	28.5
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly				
C. Total Acres In Site	17.7	20.2	34.9	28.5
PART IV *(To be completed by NRCS)* Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				8.8
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland				0
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted				0.000038
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				0.0
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)	0	00	00	77

PART VI *(To be completed by Federal Agency)* Site Assessment Criteria *(Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)*	Maximum Points	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
1. Area In Non-urban Use	15(15)				15
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use	10 (10)				10
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	20(20)				20
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government	20(20)				20
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area	15(15)				0
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	15(15)				0
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10(10)				0
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland	10(10)				0
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	25(5)				5
10. On-Farm Investments	20(20)				20
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	25(10)				0
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10(10)				0
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160				90
PART VII *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*					
Relative Value Of Farmland *(From Part V)*	100				77
Total Site Assessment *(From Part VI above or local site assessment)*	160				90
TOTAL POINTS *(Total of above 2 lines)*	260				167

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES ☐ NO ☒

Reason For Selection:Seven project alternatives have been considered for this project, including an "No Project". There are two final alternatives:

Site A = SR29/12 Interchange Tight Diamond Alternative (Napa County).

site B= SR29/12 Interchange Single Point Alternative (Napa County).

Site C= SR12 Widening Napa & Site D= SR12 Widening Solano

Name of Federal agency representative completing this form: Monica Cristina Pereira, Caltrans	Date: 02/19/08

(See Instructions on reverse side)

Form AD-1006 (03-02)

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

FROM NRCS (NAPA)

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request	1/8/08
Name Of Project	Jameson Canyon Road Widening	Federal Agency Involved	Caltrans for FHWA
Proposed Land Use	Four Lane Highway	County And State	Napa/Solano/CA

PART II (To be completed by NRCS)			Date Request Received By NRCS	1/14/2008
Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply – do not complete additional parts of this form).	Yes ☒	No ☐	Acres Irrigated 40,149.0	Average Farm Size 192.0
Major Crop(s): Winegrapes, Rangeland	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 66,498	% 13.2	Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 74,145.0	% 14.7
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used: Storie Index	Name Of Local Site Assessment System		Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS: FEB 8, 2008	

PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)	Alternative Site Rating			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	17.7	20.2	34.9	28.5
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly				Not in Napa Co.
C. Total Acres In Site	17.7	20.2	34.9	28.5
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland	Ø	Ø	2.84	~~0~~
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland	17.7	14.3	~~0~~	~~0~~
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted	0.00350	0.0028	0.0001	~~0~~
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value	0.0002662	0.000215	0.0000427	~~0~~
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)	57	57	60.25	~~0~~

PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Site Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))	Maximum Points				
1. Area In Nonurban Use					
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use					
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed					
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government					
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area					
6. Distance To Urban Support Services					
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average					
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland					
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services					
10. On-Farm Investments					
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services					
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use					
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	0	0	0	0
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100		0	0	0
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160	0	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)	260	0	0	0	0

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? Yes ☐ No ☐

Reason For Selection: Seven project alternatives have been considered for this project, including a "No Project". There are two final alternatives: Tight Diamond (preferred alternative) and Single Point. These alternatives differ in design, and are discussed in Attachment A of this form.

Site A= SR29/12 Interchange Tight Diamond Alternative (Napa County).

Site B= SR 29/12 Interchange Single Point Alternative (Napa County).

Site C= SR 12 Widening Napa.

Site D= SR 12 Widening Solano.

(See Instructions on reverse side)

Form AD-1006 (10-83)

This form was electronically produced by National Production Services Staff

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I *(To be completed by Federal Agency)Jameson Canyon Road Widending*	Date Of Land Evaluation Request1/08/08
Name of Project Jameson Canyon Road Widening	Federal Agency InvolvedCaltrans for FHWA
Proposed Land Use Four lane highway	County and StateNapa, CA
PART II *(To be completed by NRCS)*	Date Request Received By NRCS01/14/08

Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? *(If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)* YES ☒ NO ☐		Acres Irrigated 40,149.0	Average Farm Size 192.0 acres
Major Crop(s) Winegrapes and rangeland	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 66,498 % 13.2	Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 74,145.0 %14.7	
Name of Land Evaluation System Used Storie Index	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System None	Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS 2/08/08	

PART III *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Alternative Site Rating			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	17.7	20.2	34.9	28.5
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly				
C. Total Acres In Site	17.7	20.2	34.9	28.5
PART IV *(To be completed by NRCS)* Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland	0	0	0	
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland	17.7	14.3	2.8	
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted	0	0	0	
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value	0	0	0	
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)	57	57	60	00

PART VI *(To be completed by Federal Agency)* Site Assessment Criteria *(Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)*	**Maximum Points**	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
1. Area In Non-urban Use	15(15)	15	15	15	0
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use	10 (10)	10	10	10	0
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	20(20)	20	20	20	0
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government	20(20)	20	20	20	0
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area	15(15)	0	0	0	0
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	15(15)	0	0	0	0
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10(10)	0	0	0	0
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland	10(10)	0	0	0	0
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	25(5)	5	5	5	0
10. On-Farm Investments	20(20)	20	20	20	0
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	25(10)	0	0	0	0
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10(10)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	90	90	90	0
PART VII ***(To be completed by Federal Agency)***					
Relative Value Of Farmland *(From Part V)*	100	57	57	60	0
Total Site Assessment *(From Part VI above or local site assessment)*	160	90	90	90	0
TOTAL POINTS ***(Total of above 2 lines)***	260	147	147	150	0

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES ☐ NO ☒

Reason For Selection:Seven project alternatives have been considered for this project, including an "No Project". There are two final alternatives:

Site A = SR29/12 Interchange Tight Diamond Alternative (Napa County).

site B= SR29/12 Interchange Single Point Alternative (Napa County).

Site C= SR12 Widening Napa & Site D= SR12 Widening Solano

Name of Federal agency representative completing this form: Monica Cristina Pereira, Caltrans	Date: 02/19/08

APPENDIX M

Federal Highway Administration Concurrence on Air Quality Conformance Determination

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
CALIFORNIA DIVISION
650 Capitol Mall, Suite 4-100
Sacramento, CA. 95814
January 31, 2008

IN REPLY REFER TO
HDA-CA
File #: 04-NAP&SOL-SR/29/12
Jameson Canyon Rd. Widening and
Interchange Improvement
(EA#s 264100 & 287900)
Document #: P58138

Mr. Bijan Sartipi, District Director
California Department of Transportation
District 4
P. O. Box 23660
Oakland, CA 94623-0660

Attention: Howell Chan

Dear Mr. Sartipi:

SUBJECT: Conformity Determination for the SR 29/12, Jameson Canyon Road Widening and Interchange Improvement Project

On January 18, 2008, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) submitted to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) a request for the project-level conformity determination for the SR 29/12, Jameson Canyon Road Widening and Interchange Improvement Project, pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327(a)(2)(B)(ii)(l). The area is in non attainment under the Federal National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone and designated a maintenance area for carbon monoxide (CO).

The project level conformity analysis submitted by Caltrans indicates that the project-level transportation conformity requirements of 40 CFR Part 93 have been met. The project is included in the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's (MTC) currently conforming Transportation 2030, 2005 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and the 2007 Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP). The current conformity determinations for the RTP and RTIP were approved by FHWA and the Federal Transit Administration on October 2, 2006. The design concept and scope of the preferred alternative have not changed significantly from those assumed in the regional emissions analysis.

As required by 40 CFR 93.116 and 93.123, the localized CO, PM2.5 and PM10 analyses are included in the documentation. The CO hotspot analysis was performed in accordance with the California Department of Transportations' *Transportation Project-Level Carbon Monoxide Protocol*. The analysis demonstrates that the project will not create any new violations of the standards or increase the severity or number of existing violations.

Based on the information provided, FHWA finds that the SR 29/12, Jameson Canyon Road Widening and Interchange Improvement Project conforms to the SIP in accordance with 40 CFR Part 93.

If you have any questions pertaining to this conformity finding, please contact Joseph Vaughn at (916) 498-5346.

Sincerely,

For
Gene K. Fong
Division Administrator